



Washington Massage News

Affiliated with American Massage & Therapy Association

OCTOBER ISSUE

John A. Murray, Editor

Port Townsend, Wash.

WASHINGTON STATE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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Blossom G. Guntley, R.M.T.

It has been brought to my attention through our editor of the Washington News, that we have several new members in the Spokane Chapter, with some anticipated members in the Seattle Chapter. To these new members and prospective members, I bid you a hearty welcome. I hope that your association, with the present members of this State and National Association, will be pleasant and bring results to you far beyond your expectations.

I say to you and our old members as well that we need members, good members. Not merely members who join, pay dues and never attend local meetings or State Conventions.

If we are to become a respected group of Massage Therapists, we have to pull together, work together, for the good of all of us. We cannot do it with a small membership, then only two or three turn up regularly for the local chapter meetings.

Some of us travel long distances at great expense to attend chapter meetings, while others within a few blocks of the meeting place, never attend.

I might say that the boundaries of Seattle Chapter are from the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and from Canada to the Oregon Border. The Spokane Chapter covers the territory from the Cascade Mountains east to Idaho Border and from Canada to the Oregon Border, so don't feel that you don't belong to either of these Chapters just because you don't happen to be in the same area as the local Chapter.

I am sorry that I have not been a regular attender this past year, but circumstances at home have made it impossible for me to attend meetings, unless they fall on certain weekends.

Fraternally
Blossom G. Guntley

Typing is an exacting profession. A typist's error can change a person's entire mode of living. Take the case of a certain doctor's typist whose fingers got tangled up when she was typing a prescription for a young lady patient. In part, the prescription read: "Eight full glasses of water daily. Three hearty meals a day. Ten hours sleep."

REPORT OF MEETING OF SEATTLE CHAPTER, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1960

Special meeting of Seattle Chapter was called to order by Arthur B. Dunbar, local Chapter president, at 4:15 p.m. The audience of participating members was small for such an important meeting.

The purpose of this meeting was to meet with a representative from the Professional Division of the Department of Licenses. Arthur Dunbar, who is chairman, of our legislative Committee, had been active in gathering information relative to presenting a Massage bill



to the coming legislature.

A Mrs. Ridgeway of the Licensing Department, was presented by President Dunbar. She gave us a complete picture of what our bill, if it passes the legislature, would cost us per year for the clerical side of it.

We of the legislative committee have been aware of the cost of getting a Massage bill passed, which is around \$2,000.00. Our legislative fund at present is about half that amount.

Mrs. Ridgeway gave us an idea of the cost of clerical work in this way. In our Massage bill we proposed a fee of \$25.00 per member for state license, (same as registered physical therapists) if we would have 100 therapists obtaining licenses, that would make a total of \$2,500 to the state of Washington. She then itemized the cost of clerical work, administrative and inspection, members of the board of examiners fees, etc., which came to more than the total, so that we either must have more members or charge a \$50.00 license fee to make enough for our bill to carry its own weight.

In short, that is the substance of that meeting. It is easy to see that we need a larger membership or pay the penalty through the purse ourselves. So if you want to be secure with proper legislation, it needs everyone to get good new and old members to join or rejoin.

Spokane Chapter had a nice group of Dr. Jennie Cotner students join with us a short time ago. A group of three very nice appearing professional type men from the Broadcast College of Massage, expressed their desire to join with the A.M.T.A. That is what we need, a good type of well trained Massage Therapists. The general public will respect them, so will the other healing arts.

The Editor

This is the second installment of an article submitted by Arthur Dunbar, for his October contribution to the Washington Massage News. First installment was in September issue. The third and last installment will be in the November issue. This article is reprinted with the permission from, Social Work, Vol. 2, No. 3, July 1957.

Attributes of a Profession, is the title

Regulative Code of Ethics

The monopoly enjoyed by a profession vis-a-vis clients and community is fraught with hazards. A monopoly can be abused; powers and privileges can be used to protect vested interests against the public weal. The professional group could peg the price of its services at an unreasonably high level; it could restrict the numbers entering the occupation to create a scarcity of personnel; it could dilute the caliber of its performance without community awareness; and it could frustrate forces within the occupation pushing for socially beneficial changes in practices. Were such abuses to become conspicuous, widespread, and permanent, the community would, of course, revoke the profession's monopoly. This extreme measure is normally unnecessary, because every profession has a built-in regulative code which compels ethical behavior on the part of its members.

(cont.)

The profession's ethical code is part formal and part informal. The formal is the written code to which the professional usually swears upon being admitted to practice; this is best exemplified by the Hippocratic Oath of the medical profession. The informal is the unwritten code, which nonetheless carries the weight of formal prescriptions. Through its ethical code the profession's commitment to the social welfare becomes a matter of public record, thereby insuring for itself the continued confidence of the community. Without such confidence the profession could not retain its monopoly. To be sure, selfregulative codes are characteristic of all occupations, non-professional as well as professional. However, a professional code is perhaps more explicit, systematic, and binding; it certainly possesses more altruistic overtones and is more public-service-oriented. These account for the frequent synonymous use of the terms "professional" and "ethical" when applied to occupational behavior.

While the specifics of their ethical codes vary among the professions, the essentials are uniform. These may be described in terms of client-professional and colleague-colleague relations.

Toward the client the professional must assume an emotional neutrality. He must provide service to whoever requests it, irrespective of the requesting client's age income, kinship, politics, race, religion, sex, and social status. A non-professional may withhold his services on such grounds without, or with minor, censure; a professional cannot. Parsons calls this element in professional conduct universalism. In other words, only in extra-occupational contacts can the professional relate to others on particularistic terms, i.e., as particular individuals with concrete personalities attractive or unattractive to him. In his client contacts particularistic considerations are out of place. Parsons also calls attention to the element of disinterestedness in the professional-client relationship. In contrast to the non-professional, the professional is motivated less by self interest and more by the impulse to perform maximally. The behavior corollaries of this service orientation are many. For one, the professional must, under all circumstances, give maximum-caliber service. The non-professional can dilute the quality of his commodity or service to fit the size of the client's fee; not so the professional. Again, the professional must be prepared to render his services upon request, even at the sacrifice of personal convenience.

Relationships within the Professional Group

The ethics governing colleague relationships demand behavior that is cooperative, equalitarian, and supportive. Members of a profession share technical knowledge with each other. Any advance in theory and practice made by one professional is quickly disseminated to colleagues through the professional associations. The proprietary and quasi-secretive attitudes toward discovery and invention prevalent in the industrial and commercial world are out of place in the professional. Also out of place is the blatant competition for clients which is the norm in so many non-professional pursuits. This is not to gainsay the existence of intra-professional competition; but it is a highly regulated competition, diluted with cooperative ingredients which impart to it its characteristically restrained quality. Colleague relations must be equalitarian; intra-professional recognition should ideally be based solely upon performance in practice and/or contribution to theory. Here, too, particularistic considerations must not be allowed to operate. Finally, professional colleagues must support each other vis-a-vis clientele and community. The professional must refrain from acts which jeopardize the authority of colleagues, and must sustain those whose authority is threatened.

The ways and means whereby a profession enforces the observance of its ethical code constitute a case study in social control. Self-discipline is achieved informally and formally.

Informal discipline consists of the subtle and the not-so-subtle pressures that colleagues exert upon one another. An example in this connection is the phenomenon of consultation and referral. Consultation is the practice of inviting a colleague to participate in the appraisal of the client's need and/or in the planning of the service to be rendered. Referral is the practice of affording colleagues access to a client or an appointment. Thus, one colleague may refer his client to another, because lack of time or skill prevents his rendering the needed service; or he may recommend another for appointment by a prospective employer. Since professional ethics precludes aggressive competition and advertising, consultation and referral constitute the principal source of work to a professional. The consultation-referral custom involves professional colleagues in a system of reciprocity which fosters mutual interdependence. Interdependence facilitates social control; chronic violation of professional etiquette arouses colleague resentment, resulting in the cessation of consultation requests and referrals.

A more formal discipline is exercised by the professional associations, which possess the power to criticize or to censure, and in extreme cases to bar recalcitrants. Since membership in good standing in the professional associations is a sine qua non of professional success, the prospect of formal disciplinary action operates as a potent force toward conformity.

A scotchman called on his pastor to tell him he was going to be married, "Ah," said the minister "I see you've found a hand maid at last." "Well" replied the Scot, "I dinna ken whether she's a handmade or a machinemade, but she's weel put together."

Dear John:

This may well be my last note to you as we have commenced our procedure of moving from Washington State to the State of California.

I shall be leaving the A.M.T.A. as I shall be inactive for the next two years at least. However, in leaving Washington and the Washington Chapter of the A.M.T.A. my regret is that I did not have the opportunity of meeting you nice people sooner.

I am going back to College for a period of eighteen months to two years where I hope to progress a little further up the ladder in my ability to serve. Several have expressed an opinion to me that I should not leave. That I have a very comfortable income and that I should be content to stay and serve. Such is the opinion of several, but I just cannot stop now. I must go on and wherever I go I shall have to listen to the expressed opinion of others whether it be at school, or out of school.

However, the opinion of others should not control our acts or influence us completely, which gives us a thought about opinion.

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At our Colleges each year, men and women are graduated after the completion of four or

more years of study during which time they fondly believe that they have learned ALL about life.

Actually, these young folks embarking upon the commencement of life, have while in College, merely been hearing about life, not experiencing it.

Observation - scrutiny - thinking - evaluating - comprise a quartette which brings one closer to real knowledge than mere reading. Experience can be acquired only by living. Experience develops genuine opinions about life which can never be acquired in the protected sanctum of library or College.

Read wisely, but view the things you read as the raw material for the exercise of your own mind.

Just as one cannot eat all the time, but must spend some time in the digestion of the foods eaten, so one cannot read to the exclusion of the time necessary to digest the things that are read.

Even so, in our studies in our profession; then studies were not intended to give us a ready made education in the geology and physiology of thinking and living. It was to furnish us with the raw material of ideas and facts and principals for us to put through the crucible of our own experience and testing.

When we have done this, the facts of living become ours, not by hearsay, but by the ultimate and final test, Experience - Proving - Living.

So my friend I feel I must go back to College for a little more material to work upon and go out and experience.

I am not withdrawing with any regret for who of us should regret experiences that have been pleasant and have served to broaden us. I take my leave with the knowledge that I have gained in my association with you people and my gain has been one of Love.

So friends and associates, I make this my Swan Song; and take leave of you with Love; Herein is an analysis of Love.

Philosophers and spiritual leaders tell us that within the great wheel of human life and existence, the source of all power and goodness is Love. All of the great attributes of the human heart and mind, all faith, true courage, justice and understanding have their basis and reason to be in this universal quality of Love.

Scientists tell us that there is a deathless strength within the lines of force that bind the heavens to the earth. Metaphysicians tell us that this cosmic strength is the strength of Love, and the strength that binds the electron to the proton, the sustaining phenomena that holds planets to their suns, universes to the Milky Way, Magellanic clouds and newborn worlds to the Cosmos.

Near and far, in the ether and in matter, in body and in mind, in the flower and in the forest, in time and infinity, Love, we are told, is the mighty force of creation.

The Ten Commandments derived their inspired reign from the first two Commandments, "Love God" and "Thy Neighbor", for it is said Love is the Key, the Loadstone, the unfold of

happiness, the secret of live, the Conqueror:

To the many members of our Association I bid you farewell for now, extend Love to all of you, wish all of you God Speed in your journey of experiences. And as this is a life of endlessness, I am closing this one portal so that I may open another to further, and I hope greater experiences.

Thank you all for the courtesies you have shown me in my brief association with you. I shall not forget them and if opportunity presents I should like to keep in touch by means of the occasional letter which I shall send to our good friend and hardworking Editor, John A. Murray of Port Townsend.

Fraternally yours

Stewart Piper, R.M.T.

Another good member tried and true, leaves Washington Chapter, for California. First we lost Philip J. Janssen, next J. L. Hatch, now Stewart Piper, all good men and worthwhile members. Washington's loss is California's gain, whether these men remain in the Association or not.

We regret that Stewart Piper is leaving us and the Washington Chapter, having been a good member for several years, it has only been within the past year we have come to know him personally. He has given us some valuable food for thought in his letters and articles for this paper.

We hope that you do not forget us, Stewart, and will continue to give us some information now and then on your College Progress.

The Editor

Did anyone have to stand on their head to read the last issue of the Massage News. In our hurry to get the issue finished and mailed, we did not turn the copy in the right way for the duplicator machine.

Editor